Arrival of the Overland Mail. St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. The Overland Mail, with dates of the 30th ult., has

arrived here.

Mr. Crane, Delegate elect from the proposed Nevada

Territory, died at Bold Hill, Carson Valley, on the 26th of September.

A new silver mine has been discovered at the hewl of Washol Lake; five teams leaded with one were en-route for San Francisco, for shipment to England. The new State route between Salt Lake and Placerville being stocked, the mail would pass over it in a

The Sarramento correspondent of The San Fran ciaco Bulletin says that an active canvass has com-menced for the vacant sea of a United States Senator. It is thought that the Governor will make no appoint-ment, leaving the Legislature under special obligations to elect one as soon as possible after their meeting in

January.

It is supposed that the new Governor favors the election of S. W. Juge formerly of Alabams, so as to get chances for Northern men like himsel, perhaps better Chances for Avoid Senator Gwin, was must be elected in the Winter of 1861. Mr. Miller will go in favor of this plat in the even of his strength not being sufficient

Liberal subscriptions t ward a proposed Broderick morument are coming from all parts of the State.

Da'es from Britis Colombia of the State, the American clipper Northern Eagle was burned at Esquimank Harber on the 22d. The vessel was valued at \$25,000.

Trade was very dull, with scarcely enough doing to establish quotations, and its tendency is in favor of buyers. Pork is lower; money in demand, with pros-pects of a light steamer day on the 4th. Arrived, 26th, Twilight New-York; Salvadoro, Val-paraiso; 29th, Peruvian, New-York.

Cricket Match at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. The International cricket match commenced at o clock to-day. The weather was cold and blustering, and there were only about 400 persons present, and they were shivering with the cold. The twenty-two were made up from Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Buffalo, and different parts of Canada.

George Part is better:

TWENTY TWO FIRST INNINGS.

W. Hammand of Phila, o. Carpenter, b. Wiaden.
Bearp, st. Lockyer, b. Wiaden.
Booth, b. Wiaden.
Beatty, st. Lockyer, b. Wiaden.
Wright, b. Jackson,
Capt. Hammend run out. Capt Hammond, ron out. Lenior, b. Jackson.
Jackson, b. Wisden.
Felix b. Jackson.
J. Tannaut, b. Wisden. J. Tannaut, b. Wisden,
Crossley not out.
Hines, b. Wisden,
G. Tannaut, b. Wisden,
P. Lüllyweite, c. Carnester, b. Wisden,
Collis of Buffalo, b. Wisden,
Halins, b. Wisden,
Pattison, c. Gassr, b. Wisden,

> Total......35 From Havana.

ELEVEN OF ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS.
Caffin, c. W. Hammond, b. Hallis.
Jackson run cut
Hayward not out.
Carpenter not out.
Wides and byes.

New-Orleans Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. The steamship Cahawba has arrived from Havana, 18th inst. There is no political news. The health of

Sugars were firm and active. LARD steady at 183 P cent premium; on New-York, 6 P cent pre-

The United States Steamer Crusader has arrived have from Philadelphia.

Advices from Pensscola state that the United States
Seamer Fulton has been got off, and arrived at the

Explosion of Powder Mills.

At about 11 o'clock this morning four of the powder mills in this place exploded with a terrific crash. Seen persons and one horse were killed.

Burning of a Steam Saw-mill.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The steam saw mill at Island Point, Vt., belonging to the Hon. N. L. Woodbury of Portland, was destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance.

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The Denver Ci y express of the 12th arrived last night, bringing \$7,000 in dust. The news is meager. A Delegate Convention was in session at Denver, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government, pending the action of Congress with regard to the gold country. The miners were preparing to go into Winter consticts.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oc. 21, 1859.
Frederick Tarr has been arrested here for passing counterfeit gold coin, and W.o. Conner for manufacturing the same. They are supposed to belong to the gang who have been flooding Washington with bogus

Imports of the week\$138,340

Exports of the week Commerce of Baltimore. Experts of the week. Sale Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Experts of the week. Sale 94

49,783

Weather Reports.

Chateaugar, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.
Two feet of snow have fallen here since yesterday mening, and it is still snowing and drifting from three to four feet.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Weather cold with a slight snow-storm last night shout two inches have fallen, the first of the season.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Oct. 21.6 p. m. Facts: unchanged. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales of 2.90 bush. White Mobigsa on private terms. Coax very scarce; sales of 3,000 bush. Limits saliffee. Balley quiet. Rvs firm: sales of 3,000 bush. Limits saliffee. Balley quiet. Rvs firm: sales of 3,000 bush. Coadism at 21. Oars scarce and mentical. Plas out. Coax Faugurts firm and scarce and mentical. Plas out. Coax Faugurts firm and beats scarce; Flour, 30e.; wheat, 80e. to New York; and Wheat beats scarce; Flour, 22.300 bush bush Flour; 2.300 bush. Bush Flour; 2.300 bush. Wheat: 400 bush. Corn; 2.60 bush. Oats; 6,500 bush. Rye; 14,400 bush. Barley; 1,000 bush. Pess.

2610 bhis Fibur 23,300 bush Care 14,400 bush Bariey 1,000 bush. Peak.

Peak.

RUFFILO, Oct 21 6p m.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; asks 1,200 bush at \$4 56 for State; \$4 7500 \$5 for extra Michigas 1,000 bush. Bit 94 55 for double extras. When the states are considered in the receipt of the New York report, but closed less firm; asks 27,600 bush. No. 2 Chi asks Spring at \$2,000 bush. White 12,000 bush Missackee Club at 94,050c.; 4,500 bush. White Carada at \$1 16, 2500 bush. White Michigan at \$1.12. Conx searce and firm; in sales, busers effort a 9fc. Other grains quit. White virus 1200 bush. White Michigan at \$1.12. Conx searce and firm; in sales, busers effort a 9fc. Other grains quit. Whitevirus firm asks. Durents offer. Burents; 500 bbs. Flour, 14,40 bush Wear, 5,000 bush. Brown, 1,400 bush. Burents firm. Burents; 500 bush. Flour, 14,40 bush Cong. 2,000 bush. Otta.

CHICAGO, Oct 21.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm and advanced 17d for sales of 30,000 bush. WHEAT firm, and advanced ja Receipts; 4400 bbs. Flour, 64,000 bush. Wheat, 5,600 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 5,600 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corp., 13,000 bush. Otts. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Shiffmints; 20,000 bush. Shiffmints; 20,00

\$5184. Where to dill, sales of 4 000 bank. Red. at \$1.24m\$1.25; White at \$1.35. Cors firm; sales of 5,000 bank, Yellow, 25.96. Provisions firm; Bacon—Sides at 10[c.; Shoulders at 5]c. White at \$1.25 bank. Provisions firm; Bacon—Sides at 10[c.; Shoulders at 5]c. White At 200 bank at \$1.25 bank. Where the advanced 2c.; sales of 7,000 bank at \$1.15 for Winter; \$5.00 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.15 for \$1.25 bank. When \$1.15 for \$1.25 bank. When \$2.15 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.15 for \$1.25 bank. When \$1.15 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. When \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. Land \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank. \$1.25 bank at \$1.25 bank. \$

BAVANNAH Oct 2: -Corror advanced to ; sales 1,525 bales at Sille, for Middle z. Corron unchanged; sales to day 2,000

Battimore, Oct. 21 - Flour firmer: Howard street \$5 121.

at \$11 25; Bacon at Fejer Willsky British at 250.

EXCHANGES.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Sight drafts on New York, 1; \$\phi\$ cent; Fermions for currency, and i of 1 P cent premions for gold.

New Outcass, Oct. 21.—Exchange on London, 60 days, 9; \$\phi\$. New Outcass, Oct. 21.—Exchange on London, 60 days, 9; \$\phi\$. P cent premion.

On New York, 60 days, 1; \$\pi\$1; \$\phi\$ cent distant. B I's at sight, per to it, premions.

Payaxyan, Oct. 21.—Sight exchange on New York, par to it.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21 - Sight exchange on New-York, par to j
cent premium.
Baltrinones, Oct. 21 - Sight exchange on New-York scarce at
2 Cent premium.
fritanglepita, Oct. 21. - Sight exchange on New-York, par to
2 Pent premium.

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry

CHAMBERSBURG, Friday Oct. 21, 1859. Our community were considerably excited to-lay by the appearance at noon of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be Cook. A goo tleman from Quircey overtook the man on the road leading from Waynesberough to this place, and carried him some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town the man got out of the web cle under pretense of taking another road. About an hour afterward the gentleman saw him upon one of our streets. He informed two others, who tracked him to a house at which Brown's men have boarded, Leaving one man as a guard, the other went for assistance, but before he returned the man escaped at the rear of the house, passing through a garden. At the foot of the garden a blanket containing a Sharp's rifle, unloaded, was found, and the rifle is

known to have been in Cook's possession. Immediate pursuit was made by a number of men, but no trace could be discovered. The blanket was marked "E H ," and, together with the rifle, is now in Sheriff Brown's possession. The man has other wespons. Cook's wife and child are now, and have been for the past week, at the house through which the man passed, but she denied that he is her hus band. The general impression, however, is that it was he. He had on a faded black frock cost, with eutside pockets, light brown pants, very large, heavy boots, and a red-and-white striped calico shirt. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, sallow complexion, light hair, cut straight across behind, and light sandy beard and mustache. His general appearance was very rough and shabby. Parties are now in pursuit of him, and others will leave in the morning. It s supposed that other fugitives are in the neighborhood. Efforts are now being made to ferret them out and if caught there will be no favor or protection extended to them by any of our citizens.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. Gov. Wise arrived to-day, and was received by Company F, which escorted him to the Capitol. He addressed the throng from the steps of that building, stating that he had taken the responsibility of placing a guard at Harper's Ferry, and that he would distribute arms at accessible points throughout the State. The speech produced a great sensation.

BROWN'S APPEARANCE-GOV. WISE'S OPINION.

The reporter of The Baltimore American, who gives a lengthened account of a conversation with Capt. Brown, in which Senator Mason and Messrs. Faulkner and Vallandigham took part, prefaces his report with the following sketch of the prisoners:
"After some little delay we were introduced in the

"After some fittle delay we were introduced in the room where Brown and Stevens lay. We found the former to be a six footer, although as he lay he had the appearance of being some six inches shorter than that. He has a rather peculiar shaped head, long gray hair, which at this time was matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused blood to flow freely, to the complete disfigurement of his face, which, like his lands was herginared with dirt exidently the result hands, was beginnined with dirt, evidently the result of continued exposure to the smoke of powder. His eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp gray—much such an eye as I remember his brother fillibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation, hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibited. In the midst of enemies, whose home he had invaded; wounded and a prisoner surrounded by a small army of offimidst of effemies, whose frome he had invaded; wounded and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperata army of angry men, with the
gallows staring him full in the face, he lay on the
floor, and, is reply to every question, gave answers
that betokened the spirit that animated him. The
larguage of Gov. Wise well expresses his boldness
when he said, 'He is the gamest man I ever asw.' I
believe the worthy Executive had hardly expected to
see a man so act in such a trying mement.

"Stavens in a fine looking appropriate of the graphs."

see a man so act in such a trying mement.

"Stevens is a fine looking specimen of the genus home. He is the only one of the let that I have seen, excepting, of course, the negroes, who had not light hair. His hair and long beard are of a fine black; his face partakes of the handsome and noble; his though restless, has a sharp brilliancy; and he, t though restiess, has a sharp brilliancy; and he, too, is a six-footer. A stout strong man, whose condition, lying upon the floor, obedient to the last to the commands of "my captain," as he called him: wounded with three or four gun-shot wounds, two in the head and one in the breast; certain of death, I could not but pity. Several hearts grew sad at the recollection of his wife, far away; probably unaware of his sad situation, looking and longing for his return. He, too, showed a marvelous courage. Ever and anon groaning with excessive pain, he did not, however, forget himself for one instant, but calm'ly, although in such pain, listened to the conversation as it progressed, on at least one occasion, correcting a remark of Brown's. "Both men seem prepared for death—seemed to court it rather; perhaps under the idea that they will be acknowledged martyrs, but more possibly under

be acknowledged martyrs, but more possibly under the conviction of having performed a sacred duty. However much the writer hereof may differ from them, there must arise a feeling of respect for them in their

BROWN'S CRAZY PLANS.

From The Haltimore Sun, Oct 21. The reporter of The Sun yesterday morning conversed with a gentleman of veracity, direct from Harper's Ferry. He stated that "old Brown" and his confederates were overhead in their ravings on Tuesday night previous giving vent to their overcharged begins. Their exceptations, were overhead for the content of the confederates were overhead. brains. Their ejaculations were overheard from the quarters where Brown and Stevens were confined. Brown was heard to say that in the event of their success, the insurgents contemplated the capture of Washington, the seizure of the Federal Government, and

ington, the seizure of the Federal Government, and the imprisonment of the Fresident and his Cabinet. The schemers of the revolution were in the confidence of five of the revolutionsry spirits of the Southern and cight of the Northern States.

It is a fact worthy of notice that all the spears captured by the United States are one foot longer than the masket and beyonet of the army, and their use, it is evident, was o be mainly employed in keeping the United States soldiers at bay.

ROCHESTER AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Among the names of the prisoners taken at Harper's Ferry, appears that of Emperor—a colored man from this State, but a native of South Carolina, who is said to have been a member of the so-called "Provisional Government." The whole name of this man is Shield Emperor and no longer too, then had taken Emperor, and no longer ago than last July he was tiguring in this city as a cleaner of old clothes. We have before us his card, in which it is stated that he is prepared to do clothes cleaning in a manner to suit the most fastudious, and on cheaper terms than any is prepared to do clothes cleaning it a mainer to sure the most fastidious, and on cheaper terms than any "one clee." Emperor's place of business was at No. 2 Spring street, first door west of Exchange street, the establishment, in fact, which was previously owned and carried on by "Prof." Taylor, and has since, we be lieve, passed again under his control. We believe Emperor was not long a resident of Rochester. Something over three years ago it is said he first made his appearance here in the character—not an assumed one— if a fugitive slave, and was sent over to Cabada, where of a fugitive slave, and was sent over to Canada, where he resided some time. His business at that period was that of a table waiter and house-servant. Last Spring er in the early part of Sammer he came back to Rochester, became associated in some way with "Prof." Taylor, and subsequently acquired a nominal proprietorship of the establishment. But at length "Osawatamie Brown," in the course of his peregrinations about the country, visited this city, (we do not now refer to the time when he made a speech at the Court-House, but to a later visit), and made Emperor's acquaintance. The latter was of course ignorant, though quantance. The latter was of course ignorant, though a turnally intelligent, and being of a reckless disposition was easily made to adopt the views of Brown, who was at that time recruiting men for his Southern enterwas at tout time recruiting men for his Southern enter-prise. The consequence was, that Emperor followed his insane leader to Virginia, and now will probably at one for his folly with his life. He is a full-blooded negro, about twenty-five years of age, and has no fam-

We have reason to believe that Brown has been We have reason to believe that Brown has been natching up his plot for a long time, and that he made overtures to various parties in this city to join in the insurection which has just been extinguished in blood; but it is probable that no one but the unfortunate Emperer was found in Rochester who could be induced to embark personally in the enterprise. There may have been many who wished it success, but felt that an attempt to revolutionize the Government with such many as were at Brown's disposal, must result in a means as were at Brown's disposal, must result in a disastrous failure. In fact, even those who were ac-quainted with the fact that a rising was contemplated, quantited with the lact that a rising was contemplated, were taken by surprise when it happened. They seem to have supposed that the attempt, if made at all, was to be made further South, where negroes are plentier, and white men fewer; and the general impression was that the affair would never come to a head at all.

Brown is said to have represented himself as commissioned by the Almighty to deliver the African race from hondars in this country. He delared himself to

from hondage in this country. He delared himself to have been impressed with that idea while a youth, and that his object in going to Kansas was to distinminds of the colored people confidence in his ability a a leader in the field. His scheme was to carry on sort of guerilla warfare at the South, and to draw to his standard as many blacks and whites as possible, before opposing himself to a disciplined force. He

was regarded as a madman by the most intelligent col-ored men to whom his object was confided.

GOV. WISE LECTURING THE HARPER'S

FERRYITES The reporter of The Baltimore Sun draws the folowing sketch of Gov. Wise at Harper's Ferry:

lowing sketch of Gov. Wise at Harper's Ferry:

The Governor expressed his mortification at the disgrace which had been brought upon the State. He would rather have lost both legs and both arms from his shoulders and hips, than such a disgrace should have been cast upon it, that fourteen white men and five regroes should have captured the Government works and all Harper's Ferry, and have been able to retain them for one hour. Col. Lee, with twelve mariner, settled the ma'ter in ten minites. That nineteen men should capture one hundred prieoters was something like the policeman who captured ten men, and said "Faith, I surrounded them." They should read Shakespears and study Falstaff's oaths. A prisoner remarked that there were ten of them [laughter] prisoners, and hise insurgents, but that the latter were each arms with three Sharp's rifles and two Colt's revolvers. "We were," said he, "huddled in like a ficck of sheep. "Yes," said the Governor, "you were in a corner, and you were very muh like sheep. They certainly cornered all Harper's Ferry."

The leader, Brown, said that if he had had five hundred men with a bundle of nerves like his own, he would have given them trouble. Brown's only hurt is a few stabs; turn him loose and he would be like a Bedonin. Like Sam Patch. Brown wanted to show them that some things could be done as well as others. The Governor said to some calzens when they complained that they had no arms, that it was their fault beir multita had not been organized. He could not level and the could not been organized.

plained that they had no arms, that it was their fault their militia had not been organized. He could not send them arms unless they were organized; and as send them aims three they were profited to the State au-thorities, it would be throwing them away to do so. He would see that the district under his control should be protected, whether the General Covernment pro-tected its property or not. The like scene should never happen again.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OULD'S REPORT. The following is District-Attorney Ould's dispatch to

the President: HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, 1859. To his Excellency the Persident of the United States.

Everything is quiet. There are only five prisoners—
three wounded, and two unhurt. Six citizens have
been killed, and one marine. All the citizens were
kulled outside the limits of the United States territory
in Virginia. The marine was nortally wounded within in Virginia. The marine was mortally wounded within it. I have seen Col. Lee, but not Gov. Wise. Only nineteen persons were engaged in the matter, of whom five were free negroes from the North. Brown has been living a few miles from here, in Maryland, since June last. His premises were searched to day, and fifteen hundred pikes and two hundred guns found, beside finits, axes, biankets, clothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says he has centemplated this movement since 1856. All of his party are either killed or captured except one, who left on Monday. They were friven by the Virginians into the sermony, and there Col. Lee and twelve maleft on Monday. They were friven by the Virginiana into the ermory, and there Col. Lee and twelve marines did the balance. All the slaves engaged, if any, were forced. None of the persons held by Brown were hurt, although all were in the building stormed by the marines. The books and papers of Brown are secured, which throw considerable light on the movement. Strange it is, but true, that Brown and his eighteen nen took possession of the Government property and town, and neld them during Sunday night and Monday. The Government money is all safe. It is not known

INCENDIARY LETTERS.

town, and neid them during Sonasy night and Monday.

The Government money is all safe. It is not known which party killed the marine. The man who carried off Lewis Washington is one of the wounded prisoners. I do not apprehend any violence to the prisoners.

ROSERT OLLD.

Among the proofs of complicity on the part of Northern men with the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the Washington and Baltimore journals gravely parade the following letters:
LETTER FROE CHARLES BLAIR.

COLLISSVILLE, Conn., June 10, 1859.
FRIEND BROWN: Your favor of the 7th inst., was ally received with the draft on New-York for \$300. have made arrangements to have the goods finished up as soon as possible. The only man I could think of in this vicinity, who is in a situation to do it, I have agreed with. But he would not agree to get them all out in less time than eight weeks. Perhaps he can feight me one half the number soon, if you desire it. agreed with. But he would not agree to get them all out in less time than eight weeks. Perhaps he can finish up one-half the number soon, if you desire it. But he has positively agreed to have them all out in eight weeks. I find that some of the handles have come up missing, and I shall not be able to make out more than about 950. Considering the delay and the extra trouble I am at, I think you will be satisfied with that number. I could have turnished them when I had them under way for much less than I can now. Wishing you peace and prosperity, I remain yours, truly,

There was also found the following receipt:

Received, Collinsville, June 4, 1852, of John Brown, on contract of 1857, one hundred and fifty dollars.

CHARLES BLAIR.

LETTER FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.

My DEAR CAPTAIN BROWN: I am very busy at home. Will you please come up with my son Fred. and take a mouthful with me?

In hard yours, truly.

Free Douglass. FRED. DOUGLASS. In haste, yours, truly,

December 7.

If Capt. Brown's carpet-bag contained nothing more incerdiary than this, Gov. Wise will hardly be able to find plausible ground for demanding the surrender of Northern citizens to be tried by Virginia Courts.

POLITICAL.

-On Saturday evening last, several hundred Republicans of Springfield, Ill., headed by a band of music, called upon the Hon. Abraham Lincoln to exchange congratulations upon the result of the elections n Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota. Dr. layre, on behalf of the company, addressed Mr. Lincoln in a neat and appropriate manner, in response

to which that gentleman delivered a most brilliant

and eloquent speech. Says The State Journal:
We have not space to give anything like a report of Mr. Lin-colus speech. Although entirely unpremeditated, it was in every espect one of the abiest we have ever heard him deliver. He set out by alluding to the fact that Judge Douglas and himself fully agreed upon one point as set forth in Douglas's Columbus speech, viz : that the fathers of this Government understood its owers over the institution of Slavery better than we do now and he proceeded to show that the Democratic party had depart. ed from the old landmarks, had set up a new theory and a erent policy, and at their present rate of progress, would speedily ferent policy, and at their present rate or progress, would speedily make Sisvery a national institution, over which even the States should exercise no control. In this the Democracy were resisted, and must be resisted by the Republicans; that their position was identical, so far as the Stavery question is concerned, with that occupied by the founders of the Government; and referred to the recent glotious victories achieved by the Repu cane in Ohio and other States, as clearly indicative that th good old doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic would yet again

prevail, and become the rule of action of the Government. He continued his remarks at considerable length, and made many strong points, which again and again brought down the crowd. We have never observed such spain brought down the crowd.

We have never observed such general my and graiffication a, excitement, and kept up their shoots till a late hour, finally sept attaining with the determination in the approximation processing election, not to be behind their their brothern of the other States.

-The Brownsrille (N. T.) Advertiser of the 13th nst., contains incomplete returns of the late election in Nebraska, the gratifying result of which in the election of Daily is confirmed by telegraph, to the Republicans. This Territory has universally been con-ceded to the Democrats. The Adventure, which is a

Democratic paper, says: We go upon the saying, 'while there is life there is h pe' and hope for the best; but are inclined to the be lef, 'with all the lights before us,' that 'our man' for Delegate is 'gone up.'"

The candidates for Delegates were Daily, Republicap, and Estabrook, Democrat. Nemaha County gives the former 114 majority, and elect four Republican Representatives. Richardson County gives only 10 or 12 majority for Estabrook, where The Adverser says, both sides before the election conceded him from 50 to 150 majority. The Advertiser adds:

"The vote between Daily and Estabrook in Otce County will he very close; not over 25 majority, in our opinion. Estabrook's friends have Loretofore claimed for him 200 majority, and Daily's dends have claimed a small majority. Daily will have a handsome majority South of Platte; not w

large as many have counted upon, however; but we are of the opinion that Estabrook's majority north of the Platte will over-balance Dally's South. lance Dally's South.

We learn that in Richardson County, Messra, N. Myers, Hoston Nuckolis, and J. E. Burbanks of the Independent Ticket,

are elected Representatives." - The Paducah Herald, which is printed in the neighberhood of the residence of the Hon. Lynn Boyd, states that that gentleman is not a candidate for the United States Senate from Kentucky, and it is highly

probable he will not be. -At a recent election in Florida, Mr. Dupont was elected Chief Justice over Thomas Baltrell, the incumbent. Dupout was Baltrell's associate on the bench.

ocratic ticket in Mesissippi. Petius is elected Gover por by a majority of many thousands. The Coa-

gressional delegation stands as before, viz: Lucius Q. C. Lamar.
Recter Davia.
William Sarticale.
Otho R. Sinsieton.
John J. McRas.

All Democrats. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS .- Ontario County-As-

sembly-Ist District, Lewis Peck. Othero County-Assembly-Ist District, Erra B. Whipple: Hd District, David B. St. John.

Madison County-Judge-Sidney T. Holmer. District Attorney-Albert N. Sheldon. Superintendent-Zush J. Moseley. Justice-Agur Gilbert. Assembly-Ist District, David Clark; Hd District, James Barnett.

Wayne County-Lyman Sheywood, Superintendent-Philander Mitchell. Justice-Luther M. Nor ton. Assembly-Ist District, James M. Servis: IId District, Abel J. Bixby.

Steuben County-Assembly-Ild District, Wickbam R. Crocker.

PERSONAL

-Among the letters found in Capt. Brown's carpet beg, The Washington States mentions "several from Henry Smith and John Smith, prominent Northern Abolitionists." Who are these "prominent" members of the great Smith family? They have not been beard of this way.

-Ely S. Parker, Chief of the Six Nations and an engineer in the employ of the Federal Government. at Galena, Ill., started on the 13th inst. for Buffalo, to pay his annual visit to the Six Nations. The Dainque Herald says:

"Capt. Parker goes every year, divests himself of the babilli ments of civilization puts on the garb of the Red Man, and as their Chief, listens to their complaints, adjusts their grisvances, and harmonizes their diverse opinions. Capt. Parker looks about half-sud-half indian; he is portly, as if fed upon turtle soup, has a dark but pleasant eye, long straight bair, the copper complexi highly aftered with white, and generally does not present any appearance suggestive of tomaliswiss or scalping knivas."

-Almeton H. Cole, an old and eminent citizen of Albion, Orleans County, died on the 14th inst. For many years he was the leader of the Orleans County

-A letter, purporting to have been written by Senator Douglas to Lucy Stone, in reply to an invitation from her to attend a Woman's Rights meeting at Chicago, was recently published in this and other journals. Mrs. Stone, however, pronounces it a hoax. In a letter to The Liberator she says:

"I am supprised to learn that the letter going the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to be from Stephen Arnold Douglas to me, is being received as a veritable correspondence. The hear ermed to me so barefaced that I never gave it a second thought I have never written to or received a line from Mr. Douglas, and it is not to such men that the Woman's Rights cause appeals for

-Dr. John S. Rock, a colored man, whose literary acquirements are said to be considerable, lately delivered a lecture in Boston on the Character and Writings of Madam de Stael. Some of the Boston papers speak of the performance as evincing critical powers of no mean order. - Mrs. John Wood, whose personation of "Tilly

Slowboy," in the drama of "Dot," at the Winter Garden, recently jollified the whole city, has been enraged by Manager John Owens for New Orleans, and leaves in a few days. -Mr. Fletcher Harper, of the publishing house of

Harper & Brothers, sailed for Europe in the ship Margaret Evans. He purposes being absent three or four months, during which time he will visit Constantinople, Alexandria, the Nile, Jerusalem, and other interesting localities in that region. -Mr. Richard S. Fay, who was stabled in Boston

the other day by Dr. Ayer, has so far recovered from his irjuries as to be able to walk about his apartment, and it is thought he will be cearly well by the end of the present month. -Among the Cricketers who meet the All-England Eleven at Hamilton, is Mr. Phillips of St. Catharines,

a clergyman. He is said to be a capital player, and probably forms himself upon Charles Kingsley's model, "Fearing God, and being able to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours." -John A. Washington has "suspended." It was stated, some time since, that he had invested \$175,000 of the money he received for the bones of his great

ancestor in corner lots in Chicago. The presumption was that he had paid over the cash for them; but, it seems, he gave his notes for them, and they have gone to protest. - Hop. Abraham Lincoln, on returning to his home

recently, in Springfield, Ill., after rendering important service to the Republican cause in other States, was hencred by a public reception. He was escorted rom his residence to the State House by a numerous and enthusiastic procession, preceded by a band of music, where he made a stirring speech.

-Ely S. Parker. Chief of the Six Nations, is an engineer in the employ of the Federal Government, at islens, Ill. The Dubuque Herald of the 13th inst.

Captain Parker started this morning for New-York. He goes on to Buillaio to pay his annual visit to the Six Nations. He goes every year, divers himself of the habiliments of civilization, puts on the garb of the Red Man, and, as their Chief, listens to their on the gard of the head state of the complaints, adjusts their grievances, and harmonizes their diverse opinions. Captain Parker looks about half and half Indian; he is portly, as if fed upon turtle soup, has a dark but pleasant eye, long, straight hair, the capper complexion, highly softened with white, and generally does not present any appearance suggestive

of tomahawks or scalping-knives." -Dr. W. Pulteney Alison, late Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, died at Edinbusgh recently, aged 69. The deceased was the brother of Sir A. Alison, and the son of the Rev. Archibald Alison, author of "Essays on Taste." The funeral was on the 27th of September.

-Mr. Berj. S. Heywood, of the firm of Little, Brown, & Co. Besten booksellers, died last Tuesday of conemmption, at the age of thirty years.

-Mrs. Mary Stevens, who died in Savannah a few days ago, bequeathed a residence valued at \$8,000 and seventeen slaves to the Mathodist Church of Savannah, of which she was a member.

- "Betsey Blake s" rovel, "Wedded and Widowed," now being published in The Home Journal, increases in interest, and is, we understand, one of the most successful stories ever published in that

-It may be interesting, says The Home Journal, to republish the following extract from a conversation with Fenimore Cooper, in 1855, recorded at the time by Mr. Willis, then in Paris:

I was calling upon Lafsyette one day (said Mr. Cooper) and was let in by his confidential servant, who, it struck me, showed signs of having something to conceal. He said his master was a signs of laying sometiming to concern. In what is never to bome, and, after a moment's healtation, made way for me to go on, as usual, to his private room—but I saw there was some embarrasament. I walked in, and found the General alone. He received me with the same cordiality as ever, but inquired with received me with the same cordiality as ever, but inquired with some cagerness who let me in, and whether I met an oid acqualitions going out. I told him that his old servant had admitted me, and that there was certainly something peculiar in the man's manner; but as I had seen no one else, I knew nothing more.

"An," said the General, 'that fellow put him in the side from. Six down, and I will tell you. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparts was kere two minutes are:

"I expressed my surprise, of coarse, for this was in '30, when it was death for a Bonaparte to enter France.

"Yes,' continued the General, 'and he came with a proposition. He wishes to marry my transitionality Clementine, unife

He wishes to marry my granddaughter Clementine, uniter whitequasts and Imperialists, and make himself Emperor, the Republicancists and Imperialists, and and make my granddaughter Empress."

"And, if it be not an indepent question," I said, 'what was your answer, my dear General."

"I told him,' said Lafayette, 'that my family had the American cold." ican notion on that subject, and chose husbands for themselveshat there was the young lady—he might go court her, and if she

liked him. I had no objection."

Mr. Cooper did not tell us (for of course he did not know) how
the Prince piled his wooing, nor why he tailed. The fair Clemen
the Prince piled his wooing, nor why he tailed. tine, who there, possibly, list her chance of being an Empression marked M. de Beaumont, and now represents het rejected admirer as the French Embassadress at the Court of Austria-Shortly after this wait to Laftyette, Mr. Cooper was in London and mentioned to the Princess (the widow of the eifer brother of the President of France) this venture of Prince Louis into the den of the Orleanists. 'He is mad' was the only reply. Bu

the finger post of the way madroes his does not aimays point truly. At any rate, there is a certain "method in his madness," for the same match between Imperialism and Republicanism has been the Erince's pursuit ever since, and the chances are that he ced finally bring of about.—Commenting and other intermediate make however not with standing.

[Subsequent events have made the foregoing prophetic comments of our own very significant.

-Mr. Thackeray is not to be the active editor of Smith & Elder's new publication. That office will be discharged by Mr. James Hannay.

-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are not coming to -Mr. Tom Taylor has written a new play, entitled

"Garibaldi," which is to be performed in London at Astley's Circus. -The recent letter of Mr. Kossuth on the peace of Villafranca was written to a private friend, and was

published without the consent of the writer. -When Mr. Charles Reade began his story of the "Good Fight," he meant to make it a story of the parents of the great Erasmus; but this purpose was abandoned in the progress of the work.

-The German Journal of Frankfort announces th betrothal, on the 18th ult., at the chateau of Possen bofen, of the Archdake Louis Victor, younger brother of the Emperor of Austria (born May 15, 1842), with the Princess Charlotte, younger sister of the Empress of Austria (born February 22, 1847).

-Gov. Morgan is in town. -Gen. Kellogg of Brattleboro has introduced into the Vermont Legislature a bill providing for a heroic statue of Ethan Allen, to be placed in the public grounds in front of the capitol. Should the bill pass the work will be entrusted to Mead, a young Verment artist, who is said to have exhibited unusual talent as a sculptor, and whose noble pisster model in Brattleboro has attracted warm and fesewed admiration, as have also his very fine cast for a bust of the venerable patriot W. C. Bradley, and other smaller works in his studio.

-On the 18th inst., says the Washington correspondent of The Battimore Sun, one of the publishers of The National Erg. an Anti-Slavery paper, made application at the Central Guard House, asserting that threats had been made to destroy their property, and they had reason to fear that an attack would be made in the course of the night. Lieut. McHenry assured him that a watch would be preserved over the proper ty, though he had no reason himself to anticipate such an attempt. The Chief of Police arriving, instructed the Guards to pay attention in that direction, but there was no indication of any such movement through the night.

- The Press save that the Atlantic Monthly was offered for sale to Mesers, Childs & Peterson of Philadelphia and by them declined. The Press adds that the actual circulation of the Magazine is said to be about forty-five thousand a month, but the cost paid for editorial labor and to contributors averages \$18,000 per arnum, which is double the amount paid, in its palmiest days-when Wilson, Lockbart, Hogg, and Maginn wrote largely-by Blackwood's Magazine."

-Mrs. Fanny Kemble and her daughter returned from England in the Europa.

-A telegram in the Nord says: "Shamy! and his son were presented to the Emperor Alexander at Tehougeniev on the 27th ult. The Emir was much moved by the great kindness of the Emperor. After assisting at a military review, he returned on the 28th to Kharkov, to be present at a ball given in his hon-

-The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who recently resigned the pastorship of St. Anne's Church in this city, has since, it is said, renounced all allegiance to the Church of Rome.

-Beauregard, who was indicted for murdering, in May last, at St. Hyacinthe, near Montreal, a rich farmer named Guertin-who, being on a spree with a large amount of money, had put himself under the prisoner's charge—was on Monday convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of December. prisoner sank on his knees and wept like a child, but said nothing, when sentence was pronounced.

-Miss Delta Bacon, author of the Bacon theory as to the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, died a short time since in the Insane Retreat at Hartford, where she has been an inmate since her return from England last Spring. -"I am a subscriber to THE WEEKLY THIBUNE,"

said a Western man, "and I want to know who will carry on 'The Virginians' when Thackeray dies." Our friend has learned by this time that 'The Virgians' is finished, and Thackeray still lives. gians' is finished, \$60 Inconserved.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: In an article copied from Frank Leslie's newspaper, speaking of the 'Diamond Wedding,' I find that things were abundantly prepared, even to 'French embroidered eastles,' commonly called garden. But we do not hear of any drawers. Were they forgotten! I hope not, for the weather is AMERICUS.

For an answer to his question our correspondent is referred to the parties who furnished for publication the wonderful list of garments to which he refers. The subject is one which we do not pretend to under-

THE NEW GROUP OF ASTEROIDS.

The recent discovery by M. Laverrier of a new group of asteroids is so remarkable an instance of the precision of astronomical observations and the power of mathematical genius, that it is worthy of more than passing rote. This discovery was even of greater ifficulty than that of Neptune. For that he had only to study the perturbations of Uranus, to ascertain is what the orbit of Eranus differed from what it should be theoretically, and to deduce from this difference the perturbing cause. The perturbations of Uranus had been definitely ascertained before he took hold of the problem. But the perturbations of Mercury are his own discovery, as well as the brilliant result which he has drawn from them.

M. Leverrier first found by his own observations, commerced in 1812, an unexplained movement of the peribelion of Mercury. This he verified by a careful study of all the observations on the passage of Mercury screes the disc of the Sun since 1697. After attempting to refer this movement to all known wanses, and to all possible inaccuracies of observation, there still remained a considerable movement of perihelion unaccounted for. Continuous experiments in various directions led him to the discovery that by increasing the secular movement of the perihelion of Mercury by 38 seconds, all the observations were reconciled to within a second of an arc-a quantity so small that it might safely be referred to errors of observation. This increase of perihelion movement could by no means be referred to the attraction of Venus Venus could produce this effect only if her supposed mass were increased by one tenth. But this increase would alter the obliquity of her orbit to the coliptic two seconds and a half. The supposition could not therefore be entertained.

M. Leverrier was therefore reduced to the supposition of an interior planet, moving in an orbit a little in clined to that of Mercury. The wise of this planet might be greater or less, as it was at a greater or less distance from Mercury; at a distance of 20,000,000 miles from Mercury it would be just about equal to Mercury in mass. Here was the problem solved But how could such a planet have remained so long undiscovered? Certainly it would have been seen in ome of its many passages scross the disc of the sua. All these difficulties," stays M. Leverrier, " disappear upon the supposition of a series of small bodies, instead of a single planet, revolving between Mercury and the sun." Their united attraction might produce the movement observed in the peribalion of that planet, and if they moved in circles they would have no effect on the eccentricity of its orbit. Distributed through all parts of the ring which they would form, each would nentralize the periodic action of the others. Nor is it wonderful that they have not been discovered by our telescopes. We have discoveted only the larger of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, and we suppose that the aerolites which

occasionally fall to the carta come from insumerable groups of small bodies, which are traveling in the orbit of the earth. Asteroids, thee, may be large or small, and the new group of asteroids may be so small

as to have eluded observation. It is recorded that on the 17th of June, 1777, Messier saw a great number of black globules crossing the disc of the sun for about five minutes. This is the only indication that the new asteroids have ever been observed. The exarch, however, which is about to be instituted will be very thorough. In total eclipses of the cup, the astronomer may, during the few miautes of totality, explore a great portion of the region around the sun indicated by M. Leverrier. The pest total eclipse will be in July, 1860. A photographic record also of the dire of the suo, if frequently made and long continued, cannot fail soon to give us ecular vision of these youngest daughters of the universe, as yet seen only by the eye of science, guided by the wonderful genius of M. Le verrier.

OLYMPUS REDIVIVUS.

At this moment, we may believe, Athens revels in classic revival. Unless the preparations of the past year have gone sadly astray, the Stadium is now alled with echoes of antiquity, and the spirit of Olympic jubilee breathes with new his. Not long ago a weaklay and patriotic Polopponnesian, Evangelos Zappas, yearning for the restoration of at least a passing gleam of his country's lost grandour, submitted to the Hollonic Government propositions for the establishment of the Olympic Games, employing to that end the double argument of fervid eloquence and solid lucre. What the first failed to accomplish, the last brought about. The royal farcy was touched, the royal heart warmed with poetic impulses, and the royal hand sent forth decrees proclaiming the wished-for resurrection-Mr. Zappas pledging his purse to supply all outlay of expense. The Stadium at Athens, scene of the anciest revelries, was overhauled and patched together; as easy labor, since it stood in almost perfect preservation. The first three Sundays of every fourth year, beginning in 1859, were fixed upon as proper periods for the renewal of the ancient festivals, so that if no mischarce have intervened, they are now in fullest blaze of progress. They were to follow, with all possible fidelity, the old standard, including the widest variety of sport-horse-races, wrestling, quoit-tossing boxing, and other athletic exercises, not, however, to the brutal extent which in some cases used to prevail. Singing and dancing were to give artistic relief to the severer courses of entertainment, and agricultural and irdustrial exhibitions were to satisfy the more practically inclined among the people. Prizes of gold and silver medals, and wreaths of silver leaves and flowers, stamped with the name of " Zappas" and the number of the Olympiad, were to be awarded by Government sppointed Committees.

There is something deeply interesting in this patriotic attempt-whether success or failure shall mark its opening-to bring back to the minds of Grecians, in these days, some memories of their vanished greatness. The Olympic Games were once the events of the world. Tradition tells us their founder was Jupiter himself, who thus celebrated the victory which made him master of the mythological heaven; and in the initial festival it was related that all the gods took part-Mars laying out the whole celestial brotherhood at boxing, and Apollo, shirking his poetic lethargy, outstripping even swift-beeled Mercury at the races. Zeus, the founder, in ages so remote that dates shrink into insignificance; Zappas in 1850-a distance indeed. Extremes meeting at the end of the alphabet. But whoever first established the Games, they were certainly extant a thousand years before the Christian Era, and had lost their character, and were obliged to find a new one, as early as 884 B. C. From that time they were regularly celebrated with proper solemnity, occasionally falling into neglect, but always restored to their former dignity, until 440

And now, at a time when, by peculiar coincidence, the popular mind in this country is turned more than ever before to the importance of athletic exercises for manly development, the Olympic games are again in operation, and under circumstances favorable to their continuation. Some of the ancient regulations will, however, have to be relaxed, to insure modern success. Formerly no women except the priestesses of Ceres were allowed to attend them. This sort of thing would not do at all nowadays. Probably the wemen would go, choosing to, spite of restrictions; but if they were excluded, the masculine attendance would be vastly endangered. In old times, moreover, none but the most strictly virtuous and honorable were permitted to compete for the prizes. This would be too difficult a matter to determine in these days. Excepting in these particulars, and in the facts that agricultural and industrial productions are to be exhibited, and that the Olympiads formerly occurred is that part of the year corresponding to our July, in stead of October, the festivals of this generation will not be in any way different from those whose memory they are intended to perpetuate.

A. D., when they censed.

A DEER-FIGHT - The Connersville (Ind.) Times gives the following account of an attack upon some boys by a deer:

gives the following account of an attack upon some boys by a deer:

"A few days ago, three sons of Ephraim Jenrey, who resides in Fairview Township, aged respectively ten, twelve, and fourteen years, went to the woods to gather hickory nuts. While they were engaged in that occupation, a tame deer, belonging to John Bates, of the same neighborhood, attacked them. The deer first cangult the eldeat boy on its horns and tossed him in the air. The boy fell among some logs, and there lay with his head fast between them, and while in that position the saimal endeavored to gore him with his horns, but he was shielded from its thrusts by the logs. The next eldeat boy, seeing the danger of his brother, a tacked the deer, which turned on him and tossed him into the air. The youngest boy then made at the deer, and was lakewise tossed into the air, but fell on the animal's back, which frightened it and caused it to run toward a fence close by. The little fellow fell off, and escaped to the fence. The deer returned and recommenced its attacks on the two oldest boys, while the youngest started to the house for assistance. He returned at length with his father and a dog. They found the deer stamping the boys, who had become exhausted, and were lying helpless on the ground. The dog instantly caught the deer by the throat and threw it to the ground, but let it go, when he was again set upon it, and chased it out of sight. The deer has since been found dead. The two oldest boys were so verely injured, but are recovering. They showed great bravery in the fight, but the horned animal was to much for them, and they would probably have be a killed had not ald opportunely arrived."

Freming Street versus Breves .- Mechi, who i as highly enlightened and practical English agricultur ist, says he is convinced that beef must sell at 20 per cent higher than mutton to make them pay alike. He , also remarks that he agrees with a friend of his who says, that he who keeps many bullocks will never n sake a

SHELTER VERSUS EXPOSURE.-By an Eog fish experiment it has been proved that sheltered , heep eat one-third less of linseed cake and two pour ds less of turnips per day, and yet the increase of 'those sheltered as compared with those that were n ot, yet con-

sumed more food, was as 56 is to 36. THE BURIAL OF EUCLID ARANDONED AT YALE.—
The present Sophomore Class of Yale, has voted to abandon the old College burlesque of the Burial of Euclid. Last year it was only preser sed by a small majority, and sow it is gone—forever, probably. So long as the Faculty threatened its Lerformances with pains and penalties, it flourished—but since the College officers have adopted the policy of letting it sentemptroously alone, the simients look at its abandities in another light, and voluntarily turn their faces from it.

[New Haven Journal, 17th.

___ Ship News.

HIGHLANDS Oct 21, susset. No vessels in sight, bound in... Wind heavy from N. W. Westler clear. SANDY HC OK...-No vessels in sight, bound in... Wind, a gale from N. W. Westler clear. From N. W. Weather clear.

FORT H AMILTON—One herm, brig anchored below the
Near-wes. Wind fresh from N. W. Weather clear.

BOST M. Oct 21.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Howes,
Philar phila; ship Namet. Westoott, Liverpool.

BAY ANNAH, Oct 21.—The Star of the Bouth arrived at the
"or fit of clock this afternoom. All well."

"XEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Arr. bark Jupicte, from Balti-